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If your cellar, your closet, your pantry or garres,
Is by Bast promensded, don't send for a ferret,
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They are death, certain death, to all insects and vermin.
Hawbers and peddlers never have the genuine 'Lyon's Magnetic
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[N. Y. Tribune.
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Sond for a Circular. Machine Twist, &c., &c.,
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Is the Best and Cheapost Article for Dressing,
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A VERY RICH PERFUME for the handkerchief, Bouquet b'Oganita, 50 cents a bottle, repared by Phatos & Son, No. 197 Broadway, and for sale y all Druggets.

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New York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

A specimen of the enormous jobs recently done in the way of street-opening, is set forth in a communication in another column from "A Sufferer" by the recent operation on the Second avenue.

Much interest was felt last evening to learn the result or progress of the great yacht race around Long Island. Our latest advices by telegraph show that they were off New-Haven at 1 p. m., the Rebecca leading, followed by the Una, Madgie and Haze: the others far behind. Whey they passed Fire Island the Una was shead of the Rebecca about

The Republicans of Maine met in Convention yesterday and unanimously nominated the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, the present incumbent, for Governor. Every county was represented, and the proceedings were enthusiastic.

A shocking accident occurred at Wellsville yesterday. The floor of a hall where a Masonic dinner was about to take place gave way after some three hundred of the company had entered. Forty or fifty persons were wounded, but no one was killed.

We call attention to the speech of Mr. GERRIT SMITH, which is published on another page of this paper. It was delivered at the recent annual meeting of the American Peace Society, whose directors, anxious to give the widest possible dissemination to Mr. Smith's effort, have procured its insertion in the various editions of THE

The Jamaica Colonial Standard of May 25 contains an advertisement for the sale at public auction of the cargo of "the schooner Cortes, nation "unknown, seized by H. M. S. Forward and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court for having been engaged in the slave-trade." Among the items are: 78 quarter-casks and 40 hogsheads of rum, I hogshead and 8 quarter-casks red wine, 70 barrels rice, 51 barrels bread, 33 iron buckets, 98 water casks, 3,091 feet of lumber, &c. The Standard states that if ever there were a slaver in the world the Cortes was one. It adds that, so long as the American Government, knowing as it does that nine terths of the vessels employed in the Cuban slave-trade are American, and that the American flag is freely used not only on the coast of Africa, but on the coast of Cuba, for the purpose of preventing slavers from being visited by British cruisers, neglects to provide an adequate squadron on the Cuban coast to protect its own flag from desecration, or from being used to cover a traffic which is piracy by American law, so long must Americans engaged in lawful commerce be content, wherever suspicion can reasonably attach, to permit a visitation, unaccompanied by unnecessary force, on the part of the cruisers of a nation bound mutually by treaty with the United States for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Our Government is either for or against this crime of crimes-this arch piracy. The running up of an American flag can be effected by any pirate, and if the Government by flat avowal or slimy wriggling of diplomatic phrase, calls it a protection against the right of visit, there is a premium put upon the slave-trade, and our efforts to suppress it are simply lies. We may be pretty low as a nation, but there is a depth which must be a precurser of dissolution, and we would fain believe that we have not yet arrived at that. Certain it is that the profits on the slave-trade are so enormous that those engaged in it can afford to pay their way munificently, and squirm around the law in a manner not comprehensible to poverty. We are enabled to affirm that there is at this moment, in the State Department at Washington, proof to show that the capital of three million dollars invested in the slave trade produces eighteen million dollars prefit a year-an investment valuable almost without precedent or parallel, and stimulating avarice to frantic energy. That slavers are fitted out habitually at this port-that the Cortes was known to be such before she sailed-are facts well known. That the officers of the American ships placed to seize slavers are, for the greater part, heart and soul with the oppressor, is too deplorably true. Coming chiefly from the Slave States-lord of all they survey as they pace the deck-they are precisely the men not to sympathize with the philanthropy of Anti-Slavery, and their inaction is in accordance with their theory regarding the suppression of the trade.

The time, indeed, appears to be approaching when the maintenance of Slavery at all, and the open trade in the slave with Africa direct, will be considered inseparable. As Edmund Randolph said that the domestic slave-trade in the United States was more terrible than that with Africa, so appear many to think, and if we permit the one we may as well permit the other. Morally speaking, they are on the same platform; economically, there may be a difference. If the slave-trade with Africa be legalized, the issue will be disunion or the enslavement of all the Northern States.

The course taken by the present Administra tion, for or against the slave-trade as involved in the right of search, will largely determine the fate of this country. Certainly the South could not have two men more deeply involved in its interests than the President, first signer of the Ostend Manifesto for the seizure of Cubs, and Mr. Dallas, the Envoy to St. James's, who, in defining the powers of the Reform Constitution Convention of Pennsylvania, said it was supreme-that it "could enact laws bloody as those of Draco, and restore "Slavery." That anything worthy of humanity and of the age should come of such a brace of Pennsylvania politicians appears too much to expect.

A recent occurrence on the coast of Africa is cited in the English papers, as affording additional proof that the pending French scheme, for the importation of nominally free and voluntary laborers from the coast of Africa into the French colonies, is little if anything better than the revival of the slave-trade under a new name. One of the vessels fitted out for this business, from the port of Nantee. bore the name of Regina Coli, or Queen of Heaven; her owners emulating, it would seem, the piety of Hawkins, the first English slave-trader, whose vessel was called the Jesus. The vessel with this religious name, after oraising for a month in the neighborhood of Cape Palmas, succeeded in getting on board some five hundred free emigrants, so called, many of whom, however, it was thought best to secure by putting them in irons. The emigrants, it seems, did not relish this style of free emigration, and one day, when the captain was ashore at Manns, on the coast of Liberia, with a boat's crew of six men. a fresh air on deck, fell upon the ship's company who remained on board, and having possessed themselves of arms, killed the whole, except the surgeon and two sailors, whom they saved to navigate the vessel. This occurred on the 8th of April. On the 13th of April, a part of the negroes, vari ously stated at from one hundred to two hundred and fifty, threw themselves into the sea, in the hopes of reaching the shore, but as they successively landed they were all killed by the captain and his confedrates.

These events became known at Monrovia through the application, it would seem, of the French captain for twenty-five men to help him recover his vessel; and the steamer Ethiope, belonging to the West African Navigation Company, having arrived there on the 14th, the captain was requested by President Roberts, who himself accompanied the expedition to recapture the Regins Coli-s request seconded by the French Consul at Monrovia. Capt. Croft of the Ethiope sailed forthwith, and the next morning discovered the Regina Cœli quite unmanageable near the shore. As soon as the people on board saw the British flag they hung out a white shirt, and when she came within hailing distance expressed by various signs their happiness at sceing a British vessel, and their readiness to submit to her. President Roberts went on board and completed their satisfacion by assurances that they should be taken to Monrovia. According to the account which the negroes gave of themselves, the greater part had been brought from the interior, according to the usual course of the slavetrade, and had been purchased for the ship in the usual way. Others had gone on board as laborers, but had found themselves suddenly seized, put in irons, and shut up in the hold.

Upon arriving at Monrovia the negroes were set

at liberty, while the ship itself was libeled by the

captain of the Ethiope for salvage. The Courrier des Etats Unis is very little satisfied, we observe, with the style in which this story is told by the English papers. That paper is quite indignant that "the 'unfortunate" ship and her crew should be spoken of as engaged in the slave-trade, insisting that they are not less worthy of interest and compassion than other mariners to whom like mishaps have befallen while engaged in the Chinese cooly businessa point as to which we perfectly agree with it. The affair, however, at the latest accounts, was not yet ended. The French captain, it seems, of the Regips Coli, when he saw the Ethiope approach, put off in his boat, and demanded that the ressel should be at once delivered up to him, claiming that he had never been out of possession, inasmuch as he had still remained in the neighborhood engaged in attempts to get on board. The captors, however, elaimed salvage, and on his refusal to pay any, had taken the ship into Monrovia, and had libeled her, as already stated. Thereupon, the captain had applied to the commander of the French naval force on the West Coast of Africa, who had sent two threatening dispatches to President Roberts, demanding that the French captain should be again placed in possession of his vessel, illegally seized by the Ethiope, and further that the murderers concerned in the revolt should be seized and delivered up—a description under which he doubtless intends to include all the negroes on board. It remains to be seen how this

matter will end, and whether or not it will result

in hostilities waged by the French against the Re-

public of Liberia.

We belong, we are glad to say, to that school of thinkers and observers who believe that the world is, on the whole, moving forward. We are free to confees, what with barbarities in India and in Kansas, with the saber supreme in Paris and the slave whip in Washington, with the infinitesimality o the growth of the little wisdom with which the world is governed since Chancellor Oxenstiorn let fly as an epigram that profoundest secret of statecraft-what with all these things and many more, we must say that it has been sometimes hard to keep our seat astride our hobby, and to hinder him from threwing us over his head into the mire. It is in the by-ways and not the highways of history. he paths saide from the military road which historians generally delight to conduct the stately march of their events, with blocks and gibbets and racks and fagots at easy intervals to diversify the scene, that we have learned to see that the race has made some progress and has gone forward, and set up here and there a monument to record it. Perhaps there is no better sign of a real advancement in civilization in modern over ancient times than that displayed in the different treatment the most unfortunate of human beings receive now from what they did once, and that not long ago. It is comparatively but lately that systematic and scientific efforts have been made toward mitigating the lot of those to whom Nature, or rather human sins and errors, had denied the blessing of reason or of the special senses.

Three quarters of a century ago, insane person were the objects of superstitious terror, and were treated with the cruelty which naturally springs from fear in vulgar minds. And insanity was regarded by persons even of more than average intelligence, a hundred years since, as the evidence of demoniscal possession. It is clear from Cowper's correspondence, that not merely the unhappy poet himself and Mrs. Unwin, whose name will be re membered as long as his own, but John Newton, the hard-headed old slave-trader turned parson, believed that his madness was caused by direct diabolical agency. Straw, and darkness, and chains, and whips, were the chief remedies then imagined as fit for a mind diseased. The only thought seemed to be to put these occasions of terror where they could do no mischief. Cure was scarcely thought of as a possibility, except by a supernatural operation of Divine power. Bedlam was one of the sights of London, and the private madhouses were the scenes of the most horrid barbarities. Dr. Charles Cotton, whose minor poems are still admitted into the collections, was the first person in England we remember who undertook the treatment of lunaties on humane and philosophical principles, about a century ago. It was Cowper's good fortune to fall into the benevolent hands of this wise and good man, to whom he owed his partual restoration, and we all owe his delightful poems and incomparable letters. Afterward Dr. Willis, brought before the public by his connection with King George III.'s madness, drew general attention to the possibility of an improved treatment of this fearful disease. This humane application of science received a great impulse in France at the time of the French Revolution, and much of its present advanced state is owing to the wise humanity of the French physicians. It was not until after the insane had received the

blessings of science thus informed by benevolence, that the blind, the deaf and dumb and the idiotic were sought out and comforted. They were left, formerly, as a general thing, helpless and hopeless portion of the negroes, who were being treated to burdens on the charity of friends or of the world.

The idea of making these unfortunates happy in themselves, and useful to others, is one of comparatively recent conception, and yet abundant provison has been long made for the wants and the improvement of the two former classes. The idiotic were left last of all, hopeless victims to their wretched fate, of which happily they were the least conecious of the three. It is but about ten years since any systematic effort was made in their behalf in this country, and but little more than twice that time since the labors of Guggenbühl, Seguia, Saegert, and other scientific philanthropists, were directed in Europe to this field of benevolence. The attention of the public was first called to this subject here, we believe, by Dr. Samuel G. Howe, whose life has been a continued service of humanity and freedom, who procured a small appropriation from the Legislature of Massachusetts and began an experiment on a small scale at the Blind Asylum, of which he is the Superintendent. From this, a permarent establishment has grown, though not on so large a scale, nor with the advantages of position, that might be desired and expected from the wealth and intelligent benevolence of the Bay State. The next public attempt in this direction, and by much the most considerable made in this country, was that of this State, commenced in Troy and new permanently established at Syracuse. The liberality with which this charity has been promoted by our law-makers at Albany is by no means the least creditable of their corporate characteristics. Dr. H. B. Wilbur, the Superintendent, had conceived the idea of a movement of this kind about the same time that Dr. Howe began his endeavors, and he commenced his experiments in a private way at Barre, Massachusetts. His success led to his selection as the Superintendent of our State institution, which his skillful and happy

labors have fully justified. Beside Massachusetts and New-York, Pennsyl vania has established a Training School for Idiots at Germantown, and Ohio one at Columbus; and we believe Kentucky is making a move in the same direction. We trust that in the course of ten years more, this class of unfortunates will be as amply provided for as the ineane, the blind, or the deaf and dumb. The object of these institutions is to recover to sanity that proportion of youth of a backward development, espable of being brought up to the average of the race, which would lapse into utter idiocy without the application of special training. There are not a few instances of persons of apparent mental imbecility in childhood, and even in early youth, who have been brought up not merely to the level of mankind, but even to distinguished intelligence, by the use of wise and scientific intellectual, moral and physical treatment. Failing of this success, they propose developing the imperfect faculties of those hopelessly inferior to the common run of men, and to teach them habits of cleanliness, employment and self-control, which greatly contribute to their own happiness and to the comfort of those who have charge of them. We believe that no one who has ever seen what improvement can be worked even in what seem to be the most desperate cases, has grudged his proportion of the expense necessary to accomplish and extend it. Beside the public establishments we have mentioned, there is an excellent private school at Harlem, under the charge of Dr. J. B. Richards, who was employed at the outset by Dr. Howe in the Massachusetts school, and subsequently in the Pennsylvania one, and another at Barre, Mass., conducted by Dr. George Brown. This gentleman took the school established by Dr. Wilbur on his removal to our State institution, and has conducted it with signal success since that time These private schools are, of course, intended for patients whose friends are able to incur an expense commensurate with the advantages they enjoy and the blessings which their improvement and happiness confer on those connected with them. It is in such beneficent victories as these, more than in those of armies or of fleets, or even the more blessed triumphs of enterprise and industry, that

better than the former ones. indiscreet friend, Mr. William The London Times, has recently been induced, by his love of the picturesque, to illustrate, for the second time, the sack of Lucknow, to a degree which other people will not think very flattering to the British character. It now appears that Delhi, too, was "looted" to a very considerable extent, and that besides the Kaiserbach, the city of Lucknow generally contributed to reward the British soldier for his previous privations and heroic efforts. We quote from Mr. Russell:

we see the proofs that the present days are indeed

"There are companies which can boast of privates with thousands of pounds worth in their ranks. One man I heard of who complacently offered to lend an officer 'whatever sum he wanted if he wished to buy man I heard of who comp'acently offered to lend an officer 'whatever sum he wanted if he wished to buy over the Captain.' Others have remitted large sums to their friends. For this letter reaches England, many a diamend, emerald and delioste pearl will have told its tale in a very quiet, pleasant way, of the storm and each of the Kaiserbagh. It is as well that the fair metarers . . . saw not how the glittering baubles were won, or the scenes in which the treasure was trove. . . . Some of these officers have made, literally, their fortunes. . . There are certain small caskets in battered uniform cases which contain estates in Scotland and Ireland, and snug fishing and shooting boxes in every game-haunted or salmon-frequented angle of the world."

This, then, accounts for the inactivity of the British army after the conquest of Lucknow. The fortnight devoted to plunder was well spent. Officers and soldiers went into the town poor and debt-ridden, and came out suddenly enriched. They were no longer the same men; yet they were expected to return to their former military duty, to submission, silent obedience, fatigue, privation and battle. But this is out of the question. The army, disbanded for the purpose of plunder, is changed for ever; no word of command, no prestige of the General, can make it again what it once was. Listen again to Mr. Russell:

Listen again to Mr. Russell:

"It is curious to observe how riches develop disease; how one's liver is affected by loot, and what tremendous ravages in one's family, among the nearest and dearest, can be caused by a few crystals of carbon.

The weight of the belt round the private's waist, full of rupees and gold mohurs, assures him the vision (of a comfortable independency at home) can be realized, and it is no wonder he resents the 'fall in, then, fall in!

To battles, two shares of prize-money, the plunder of two cities, and many pickings by the way, have made some of our men too rich for easy soldiering."

Accordingly, we hear that above 150 officers

Accordingly, we hear that above 150 officers have sent in their resignations to Sir Colin Camp. bell-a very singular proceeding indeed in an army before the enemy, which in any other service would be followed up in twenty-four hours by cashiering and severest punishment otherwise, but which, we suppose, is considered in the British army as a very proper act for "an officer and a " sentleman" who has suddenly made his fortune. As to the private soldiers, with them the proceed ing is different. Loot eegenders the desire for more; and if no more Indian treasures are at hand for the purpose, why not loot those of the British Government! Ascordingly, says Mr. Russell

"There has been a suspicious upsetting of two treasure tumbrils under a European guard, in which some law supees were missing, and paymesters

exhibit a preference for natives in the discharge of the Very good, indeed. The Hindoo or Sikh is better disciplined, less thisving, Les rapacious than that incomparable model of a warrior, the British soldier! But so far we have seen to a individual Briton only employed. Let us now case a giance at the British army, "looting" in its collective

Every day ailds to the prize property, and it etimated that the sales will produce £ 600,000. The term of Campore is said to be full of the plunder of waknow; and if the damage done to public buildings, e destruction of private property, the deterioration value of houses and land, and the results of depoplation could be estimated, it would be found that the appeted of Oude has sustained a loss of five or six mil-

The Calmuck hordes of Genghis Khan and Timur, falling upon a city tike a swarm of locusts, and devouring everything that come in their way. must have been a blessing to a country, compared with the irruption of these Christian, civilized, chivalrous and gentle British soldiers. The former, at least, soon passed away on their erratic course; but these methodic Englishmen bring along with them their prize-agents, who convert loot into a system, who register the plunder, sell it by suction and keep a sharp look out that British hero am is not defrauded of a tittle of its reward. We shall watch with curiosity the capabilities of his army, relaxed as its discipline is by the effects of wholesale plunder, at a time when the fatigues of a hot weather campaign require the greatest stringency of discipline. The Hindoos must, however, by this time be still

less fit for regular battle than they were at Lucknow, but that is not now the main question. It is far more important to know what shall be done if the insurgents, after a show of resistance, again shift the seat of war, say to Rajpootana, which is far from being subdued. Sir Colin Campbell must leave garrisons everywhere; his field army has melted down to less than one-half of the force he had before Lucknow. If he is to occupy Robilcund what disposable strength will remain for the field? The hot weather is now upon him; in June the rains must have put a stop to active campaigning, and allowed the insurgents breathing time. The less of European soldiers through sickness will have increased every day after the middle of April, when the weather became oppressive; and the young men imported into India last Winter must succumb to the climate in far greater numbers than the seasoned Indian campaigners who last Summer fought under Havelock and Wilson. Robilcund is no more the decisive point than Lucknow was, or Delhi. The insurrection, it is true, has lost most of its capacity for pitched battles; but it is far more formidable in its present scattered form, which compels the English to ruin their army by marching and exposure. Look at the many new centers of resistance. There is Robilcund, where the mass of the old Sepoys are collected; there is Northeastern Oude beyond the Gogra, where the Oudians have taken up position; there is Calpee, which for the present serves as a point of concentration for the insurgents of Bundlecund. We shall most likely hear in a few weeks, if not sooner, that both Bareily and Calpee have fallen. The former will be of little importance, inasmuch as it will serve to absorb nearly all, if not the whole of Campbell's disposable forces. Calpee, mensced now by General Whitelock, who has led his column from Nagpeor to Banda, in Bundlecund, and by General Rose, who approaches from Jhansi, and has defeated the advanced guard of the Calpee forces, will be a more important conquest; It will free Campbell's base of operations, Cawnpore, from the only danger menacing it, and thus perhaps enable him to recruit his field forces to some extent by troops set at liberty thereby. But it is very doubtful whether there will be enough to do more than to clear Oude.

Thus, the strongest army England ever concentrated on one point in India is sgain scattered in all directions, and has more work out out than it can conveniently do. The ravages of the climate, during the Summer's heats and rains, must be terrible; and whatever the moral superiority of the European over the Hindoos, it is very doubtful whether the physical superiority of the Hindoos in will not again be the means of destroying the English forces. There are at present but few British troops on the road to Indis, and it is not intended to send out large re-enforcements before July and August. Up to October and November, therefore, Campbell has but that one army, melting down rapidly as it is, to hold his own with. What if in the mean time the insurgent Hindoos succeed in raising Rajpootana and Mahratta country in rebel-What if the Sikhs, of whom there are 80,000 in the British service, and who claim all the honor of the victories for themselves, and whese temper is not altogether favorable to the British, were to

Altogether, one more Winter's campaign, at least appears to be in store for the British in India, and that cannot be carried on without another army from England.

The long negotiation for the purchase of what little private land remained on Ward's Island has been completed, and the whole island is now public property. Fortunately for the city, the bargain undertaken last year was not closed, and Mayor Tiemann has been enabled to make terms with Mr. McCotter, the owner or agent, at about twenty thousand dollars less than we had reason to suppose would be given. When it comes to a fair and square trade on both sides. Mayor Tiemann has enough of the Yankee in him to drive a close bar-

Ward's Island was fixed upon some years ago by the Commissioners of Emigration for their House of Refuge or Hospital, and a large slice of land was bought for the purposes of such an institution. Subsequently the City purchased about seventy acres for a Potter's Field, leaving but about thirty acres in private hands. So long as the present mode of burying the dead is continued, the City must have a great public burial-place, and as none other of the islands adjacent offered the proper soil, this place was chosen, and a small army of the dead are already reposing there. The removal of the human remains from the Old Potter's Field in the city is now going on, and the question of removing those from the churchyards will at no distant day arise. The burial of the dead within the limits of compact city population is no longer permitted, except in certain vaults, and even that should be stopped. All who are able now svail themselves of the advantages and beauties of rural cometeries, where the grave is quite robbed of its gloom by the lavish wealth of natural and artificial beauty by which it is surrounded. The poor should also feel that, although their friends lie in the City's field, they are in sacred ground. A proper public regard should secure for them decent bur'at, and to some extent the handsome sdorp'ng of the grounds.

With the additional advantages of room secured

by the recent purchase, we might have not only a respectable but a beautiful public cemetery. There s also room on Ward's Island for some of the institutions which now begin to want space on Black. well's Island-say the Lunstic Asylum, which is scarcely large enough now, and must seen be quite too small. Bellevus Hospital will also soon be crowded in by factories and dwellings, while the land it occupies will reach a price at which the city can rell with profit, and remove the Hospital to the Islands, on which (Randail's, Ward's and Black. well's) there is room enough for all our "public institutions" for a century to come.

Another case has occurred before an English court showing the lamentable state of things which too generally prevail in our American merchant marine. The first, second and third mates of the American ship Gleaner have been brought before the Police Court of Cardiff, and committed for trial at next Assizes, on a charge of wounding with in tent to commit grievous bodily harm. The parties thus wounded were several individuals of the crew which consisted chiefly of colored men. The outrages took place on a Sunday afternoon as the vased was getting ready for sea. One man was beaten over the head with iron belaying pine; another had his arm broken by a similar instrument; a third was knocked from the topsail yard to the deck, and while lying there was kicked and stamped upon; others were attacked and beaten with handspikes When the pilot who was to take the vessel to ses remonstrated, the mates threatened to throw him overboard. It was upon his representation that a steamer was dispatched to overhaul the vessel, then lying in the outer road of Penarth. The defense set up was the insubordination of the men, but this was contradicted by the evidence of those on board a pilot boat which lay near by, who said the mos worked and behaved well, though while employed in bending the sails the mates followed them and beat them with handspikes. It is lamentable indeed that such disgraceful scenes should be constantly occurring on board American vessels in English

The English Court of Exchequer has recently had before it the question whether the epithet "black-leg," applied in conversation to another, will sustain an action for slander. To write down a man a black-leg is no doubt actionable, but then the law makes a marked difference between libel and slander. Anything that you may say of a mas in writing or in print, which tends to bring him into contempt, will sustain an action for libel; but to prevent too great an infringement upon the liberty of speech and to restrain the infinite multiplication of slander suits, it has long since been set tled that no merely spoken charge shall sustain as action unless the words used imply an indictable offense, or unless they attack a man's competency in the business which he professes and by which he gets his living. To call a man a thief is actionable because this is to charge him with an indictable offense; not so to call him a rogue, a cheat, or a villain. In the case to which we refer, it was contended, on the one hand, that the term black-leg was merely a general epithet of reproach and discredit, like those above cited, and, as such, not sufficient to maintain an action. It was contended, on the other hand, that the term black leg implied s charge of fraudulent gambling, and in so doing did, in fact, charge an indictable offense.

The point proved too hard for the Court to settle the four Judges being equally divided.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE S. Y. TRIBUSE. om a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 25, 1868. Dispatches were received from Gen. Johnston to-day; also letters from civil officers at Fort Bridger. Some of the latter were dated 21st and others the 26th of May. The former speak confi tly of a probable pacification th strumentality of Gov. Cumming's efforts, who had been six weeks in various parts of the Territory, and had succeeded in satisfying the Mormons that conciliation was practicable without compromising them or the Federal authorities. All Brighse Young asked was a fair trial, but he objected to Jury from the Camp. Judge Eckles had thwarted Gov. Cumming seriously by his extra-judicial is

tervention, and it was known that others were

combined with him for the same object.

The last dates present a less promising espect of affairs, and mainly from the proceedings which Judge Eckles and the United States Marshal had sought to institute, in defiance of the Governor' policy. It was believed that their efforts wen directed toward a collision, as the the most effectual mears of subjugation. Brigham Young had assured Gov. Cumming that he was willing to give himself up if he could have a reasonable chance of justice. The latest letters state that Gov. Cammirg would go to Salt Lake about the 1st of June, attended by the other civil officers. Mr. Forney, the Indian Agent, was to accompany him, and open an office there or at Provo. He had sue ceeded in his negotiations with several tribes of Indians, and reports favorable progress with others

If bloodshed now occurs in Utah it will be mainly wing to the rash measures of those whose first duty it is to preserve peace. Instructions have already been issued here to stop Judge Eckies's foolbardy course, and additional orders will go by the next mail.

The Cabinet know nothing of any proposition give Judge Roosevelt the British Mission, as is 19ported from New-York. Sir Gore Ouseley made at effort come months ago for that object, but then has been no movement since then. New-York considered nearly paid off for its support of Le

The weekly statement of the Treasury is as for

•;	7.30
Amount subject to draft	\$8.118,4
Increase from last week	
Drafts paid	1.006.6
Not balance on hand	***
Met pereuce on pand	ALC: U.S. Company
The bulk of the receipts is deriv	ed Hom

sale of Treasury notes. There is no imp in the ordinary revenues.

The subject of protecting the rights of citizens of United States over the Nicaragus Transit route pies the attention of the Administration, and means will doubtlessly be taken to prevent any improper terference with them by foreign powers.

The War Department has received informities from Gen. Johnston, but it gives nothing more of terest than what has recently appeared in the acceptance. The army at Camp Scott was waiting for applies.

Dispatches for Gen. Scott, having been seat to be eadquarters, direct, have not yet reached hims

An important error was made in yesterday's